M. Berthelot, the well-known French technicist, in a recent com-munication to the Academie des Sciences, states his belief in the Sciences, states his belief in the some-time existence of an age of copper in addition to the three recognized archælogical eons of stone, bronze (copper and tin) and iron. He bases his opinion chiefiy unon an analysis of a piece of copper which had been found by M. de Sarzeo in the course of antiquarian investigations in Mesopotamia, or Al Jezira, as the Arabs designate the famous stretch of country between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The fragment thus chemically determined proves to have neither tin nor zinz entering into its chemically determined proves to nave neither tin nor zinz entering into ity composition, there being simply traces of lead and arsenic. Water and the atmosphere had made rav-ages into the specimen, which was practically a suboxide or a compound of protoxide and metallic conner. As of protoxide and metallic copper. As the ruins from which the piece of metal was taken are authoritively considered to be more ancient than those of Babylon, M. Berthelot does not heattate to promulgate the theory that an age of copper preceded the bronze and iron periods, espe-cially as the examination of the component parts of a portion of a metal-lic scepter which, it is alleged, be-longed to a Pharaoh who reigned in Egypt some 3,500 years before Christ showed no sign of the presence of tin.

CHICAGO anarchists are said to be preparing for another uprising. The uprising that seven of them took a few years ago was not entirely to their satisfaction.

THE moon is most silvery when it is on the quarter stretch.

The Testimonials

Ve publish are not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employes. They are facts, proving that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute MERIT, and that Hood's Cures



Mrs. E. M. Burt

Three Great Enemies

Neuralgia, Rheumatism. and Dyspepsia

Another Victory for Hood's. For over 30 years I have suffered with neu-ralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Several physicians have treated me and I have tried different remedies, but all failed to give me permanent relief. Five years ago I began to take Hood's

Hood's Sarsa-Cures
Sarsaparilla and it has done me a vast amount
of good. Since beginning to take it I have not
had a slek day. I am 72 years old and enjoy
good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. M. Burt, W. Kendall, N. Y.



"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" August Flower cures Dyspepsia, We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia@



Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Young Mothers! We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Bafety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk. After using one bottle of "Righter's Friend", suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases, Mrs. Assic Goss, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of press, \$1.50 per bottle, Book to Mothers mailed free, BEADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA; GA, BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW MANY SHEEP TO A STEER? It is hardly fair to calculate that even sheep will eat as much as one steer. Make the basis of figuring on weights of carcass. Say a steer weighing 1000 pounds and a like weight of sheep will consume a like quantity of food. This will not do the 1000 pounds of live sheep justice, since the sheep makes a better showing of food than any other animal, both in economical feeding and gains, by its advantageous assimilation of food comsumed more than a steer .- American

MARKETING FACILITIES.

The value of land for farming purposes must always depend largely on its nearness to market. The increase of railroads has brought for the staple grain products Western farms as near to market as are the best located Eastern farms. Not nearly so much progress has been made in improving country roads as there should be. The necessity for good roads becomes more pressing as farming is intensified, growing each year larger products per acre than were once thought possible. A market gardener or small fruit grower cannot well afford to be more than three or four miles from his market, nor that unless he has good roads at all seasons. A piece of bad road, especially if it be a hill, lessens the value of land lying farther away, and the better the land the greater will be the difference in price. It is this that makes it so difficult to improve some land. Roads are so poor or the distance from its market is so great that after it is made capable of greater productiveness its marketing facilities will not warrant pushing it for all that it might be made to produce. - [Boston Cultivator.

POULTRY PASTURE

Provision should be made, when necessary to do so, for a poultry pas-Fowls that have farm range, find their own pasture, but many keep their fowls yarded, and such fowls need a proper pasture. The green stuff grown may be oats, rye, corn, clover and the like. Of all we have tried we like clover the best. Spade up or plow and harrow the ground, and seed heavily. Use a little special manure on the surface to give the clover a start, and if it can be done conveniently, mow the crop once before allowing the fowls to have access to it. If the fowls are to be soiled, a small patch will go a long way, but if they are to have access to it, a large enough patch to prevent its being scratched and trampled out, should be provided. Clover is preferred to the other green crops, because it makes a quick dense growth, and a heavy crop can be grown on a small piece of ground, because the clover, when fed young, is particularly tender, and is cateu with less waste than many green crops. - [American Agriculturist.

KEEPING COWS CLEAN.

One of the greatest difficulties of the dairy is the maintenance of cleanliness of the cows without spending too much labor in it. That the cows should be clean, and the stable floor as well, is the prime factor in the management of a prolific dairy. It cannot be done without litter of some kind, and such substitutes as sand or the dust of roads are wholly inefficient for the purpose. The labor spent in cleaning the cows will be much more than equivalent to the cost of straw or other litter, as sawdust or other dried swamp muck.

There can be nothing better than sawdust for this purpose, unless it be cut straw. Hardwood Awdust is the Maat is August Prower for As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—

Nothing more than this. We believe Blower ourse. December the reach of farms that are not selfsupplied with straw or swamp muck or forest leaves. To have the manure gutter made so that the liquids cannot collect in it, but will drain away at once, will be a great addition to the cleanliness of the cows.

Next to the cruel punching of her next neighbor in the stall or tyrannizing over a weakling, a cow delights in dropping her switch in a filthy gutter and lashing her sides with it. And if it is possible in any way, an equal delight is to foul her flanks, and to do it most effectively by scattering the manure with the feet and lying down in the middle of the mess. But it is the business of her keeper to make this impossible, and this is most nearly secured, by the deep, wide gutter behind the cows, made so that it is always dry and well furnished with absorbents, and emptied at least twice a day. Each cow, too, should have her stall, and this should be not more than four feet wide. But the best and only perfectly clean stall is a loose one, not less than nine by seven feet, and always kept well littered with leaves and sawdust and, of course, kept free from manure. - [New York Times.

PLANTING CORN.

While early planting is nearly always the most desirable, it is rarely good economy to plant until the soil is warmed up enough to give a quick generation of the seed and a good start to grow. Corn, while thriving models of fashion.

over a wide range of latitude, is naturally a tropical plant and needs a warm soil to grow well. One of the pest plans is to plow the ground as early as the condition of the soil will admit, and then harrow or work it into a good tilth; then when the proper time arrives for planting, with good drill or check rower the work can be pushed very rapidly. It is often the last harrowing or cultivating that is of the most benefit. With the soil in a good tilth the seed will generate quicker and better, and the plants will make a more vigorous start to grow, and it is thus possible to begin the cultivation earlier, and in this way give a thriftier growth.

A large yield to the acre can be secured by planting in drills than in hills, especially on thin land, as the plants growing one foot apart in the rows will have a better chance for growth and development than if two or three are growing in a hill together. Use seed enough to give a good even stand. It is better to thin out than to replant.

The disadvantage in drill planting s the increase of work in cultivation. This may be greatly reduced by preparing the land before planting and by commencing the cultivation as soon as possible after planting. By using the harrow on weeds before the weeds get a start to grow or the soil becomes packed the weeds may be kept down and the soil in good tilth. But from the start care must be taken to work the soil as closely as possible around the plants. The corn in drills can be planted one foot apart, with the rows three and a half feet apart. In hill planting three and a half feet each way will be a good distance. The number of plants that should be left in the hill should largely depend upon the condition of the soil, especially as regards fertility. Generally it will be better to have one thrifty stalk that will mature one good ear than two stalks and two nubbins.

With the Western farmer the grain is of more importance than the fodder; usually in growing the grain needed a full supply of fodder will be secured. Some soils will grow and mature four stalks in each bill as readily as another will two, so that the fertility of the soil must be considered in determining how thick to plant.

The early planting should be covered shallow, while the latter planting should be deeper. With the latter planting at least a safe rule is to plant the seed in moist soil.

The principal advantage in deep planting is that the roots, growing deeper, will be less affected by drought-Too deep planting early in the season often causes the seed to rot .- [St Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It is wrong to make a scavenger of the hog-Keep dry dust where your heus can

Ventilate your cellar into your kitch-

stove pipe. There are no heavier milkers than

he Friesians.

The Belgian appears to be the coming draft horse. One advantage with the incubator is

that you can begin hatching at any time. One advantage in feeding poultry a

variety is that they will keep a better appetite.

For eggs alone, good early pullets and thrifty two year-old hens will give the best results.

Fowls should never be confined in such close quarters that they cannot take good exercise.

Generally with poultry, as with other products, the best time to sell is when they are fully ready. Use all reasonable care to keep the

poultry quarters clean; this is as important in winter as in summer. A poor cow will give poor milk even with the richest feed, while a good

ow will give good milk even on poor Summer dairying makes butter when it is cheapest, and allows the cows to go dry when the best prices can be re-

There is considerable danger in overcrowding a good cow by attempting to make her give milk beyond her ca-

It is claimed that it costs more to make milk from old cows than it does from young ones having the same milk capacity.

Cows must be wintered well whether they give milk or not, and when they receive a meal and bran ration twice-a day less corn fodder or hay will be required to keep them thrifty.

He Probably Didn't Know.

Little Boy-You come to see sister very Thursday night, don't you?" Young Man-Well-er-yes, about.

"How did you find out about Thurs days?"

"Thursdays?" "Yes. How did you know?" "Know what?"

"Why, how did you know Thursday was the only night sister had vacaut?"-[Good News.

From the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century dressed dolls served as

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

A good housekeeper should always mark her linen as soon as she buys it. For household articles such as sheets, pillow-cases, towels and the like, which are usually embroidered, the best way is to mark them with the intials, the number of that particular est and the year, thus: "A. B., 12, 1893." This will show that you ought to have twelve towels, or whatever hey are, of that kind bought in 1893. The object of doing this is to enable you to see at a glance how many articles of the same pattern you possess, and when you bought them. n very large houses the housekeeper keeps a separate set of bed linen and towels for each room, in which case the number of the room should also oe marked on the linen.

To have anything like an adequate supply of house linen there should be three pillow-cases to each pillow, three pair of sheets to each bed and fourteen towels to each person, not neluding bath towels, besides a few lozen extra fine ones for special occasions. Where fresh napkins are given at each meal there should be fortytwo napkins to each member of the family, not including guests, who have not been considered in this enumeration.

The kitchen linen should be of a coarser quality and kept quite apart, but every lady should encourage selfrespect in her servants sufficiently to give them an adequate supply of table linen as well as what is necessary for their rooms. Most cooks will gladly wash out their table-cloths for the sake of a clean, neat, attractive-look ing table.-[New York Tribune.

SERVING STRAWBERRIES. Strawberries should always be washed before they are used, but it should be done quickly and in very cold water, or their delicate flavor will be injured, says the New York Times. Either hold a few in the hand and dip quickly in water, or place a few at a time in a colander and pour the water over them. They are most attractively served in the natural state by leav. ing the stems and bulls on. Place an after-dinner coffee cup filled with powdered sugar in the centre of a glass or silver individual berry dish or a dainty white china saucer; lay the fruit loosely around the cup and garnish with their own handsome foliage. If strawberries are over-large or acid, cut them into halves or quarters with a silver knife just before serving them. A mound of such berries dusted with sugar and heaped with sweetened whipped cream, is

both tempting and delicious.

Strawberry Sponge Cake-Six oggs 2 teacupfuls of pastry flour, 1 3-4 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of boiling water, and 1 neaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Thoroughly beat the sugar and yolks of eggs together, add the whites beaten to a stiff froth, then the flour and baking powder sifted together three times, and lastly the boiling water. Bake in duplicate long baking pans. During the latter operation make a soft frosting by boiling 1 cup of granulated sugar and one-half cup of milk until it will drop from the spoon in strings. Pour it into a bowl. add 1 teaspoonful of flour, and beat until thick enough to spread. Remove one cake from the tin, spread the frosting over, and cover well with strawberries cut in halves; then dust with sugar and place the other cake over. Arrange whole, even-sized strawberries neatly over the top, sift powdered sugar thickly over top, and erve with plain or whipped cream.

Strawberry Dumpling-Make a dough precisely the same as for rich short cake, roll into a thin sheet and cut with a large cutter or pint bowl. Put on each piece half a cup of straw. berries, a heaping tenspoonful of sugar and two bits of butter. Moisten the edges with white of egg, fold over and fasten together like a turnover, sift powdered sugar over the top and bake on a buttered paper fifteen minutes. Serve hot with sauce made as follows: Beat to a light cream one teacupful of powdered sugar and a piece of butter the size of a large egg, then add, by degrees, a heaping cup of strawberries, beating vigorously; stand on ice to harden.

Strawberry Pic-Line a deep picplate with rich paste and bake a dellcate brown. Have ready enough strawberries to fill the shell; when it is nearly baked add sugar to the fruit, and make a meringue of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Quickly fill the shell with berries, spread the meringue roughly over the top, return to the oven and brown slightly. Serve cold. Strawberries with Orange-Boil

together one heaping teacupful of granulated sugar, the grated rind of an orange, four table poonfuls of water, and a piece of butter as large as a walnut. Remove from the fire, strain, and when cold add the juice of two large oranges, beat together thoroughly, and pour it over three pints of choice strawberries arranged in a glass serving dish.

A caution has been issued by the authorities of Berlin against Hamburg factory butter, which contains from 18 1-4 to 19 3-4 per cent, of water,

HE STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON.

And, Owing to Billy's Size, He Did Not Say Anything About His Beed. Who struck Billy Patterson? About Who struck Billy Patterson? About fifty years ago this was a question asked very frequently to illustrate the unexpected defeat of a candidate or a doubtful or unknown matter. But who struck the blow was never found out. An exchange professes to have found out, and says it was George W. Tillerton of Georgia. This is the story: George W. Tillerton of George.
is the story:
Last evening we published an ex-

Last evening we published an exhaustive review of a famous case—that of William Patterson of Georgia, the same Billy that was "struck." This week we publish what is believed to be an authentic answer to the well-known conundrum. Mrs. Jennie G. Conely of Athol, N. Y., says that her father, George W. Tillerton, who lived at Franklin, Ga., at that time, and who has long since died, struck that historic blow. As related in "Notes for the Curious," last week, Patterson was a Baltimore merchant, who had retired to his estate near Carnsville, Ga., where he became entangled in the tamous broil and received the blow which caused him to repeat the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" Being a powerful man, with a fist like a sledge hermore. struck Billy Patterson?" Being a powerful man, with a fist like a sledge-hammer. Patterson searched long and patiently for the man with audacity enough to strike him, but his search availed nothing. Tillerton kept the secret from his own family until the old man became so persistent in his efforts to discover the persent in the ent in his efforts to discover the perpetrator of the deed, even going so far as to leave the country when he feared the \$1,000 reward would cause some one to reveal his identity to the enraged Billy. After the death of Patterson, Tillerton retused to mention the affair, which was the best course to pursue, as his friends would doubtless have twitted him with playing the "live sheep racket over the dead lion." It is only recently that Mrs. Conely has heard of the reward waiting a claimant in the reward waiting a claimant in the Franklin County (Georgia) Court of Record. The writer has not been in-formed whether or not she will make an effort to secure the \$1,000 offered as a reward for her father's rashness. Euture developments will add a third and last chapter to this interesting bit of history.

A Paper House for Sky-Gazers.

There is on exhibition at Worcester a portable house, to be used by the Harvard astronomical party in their South American expedition. The building is made of heavy paper and canvas, sheets being stretched on a frame of pine scantling three-markers of an inch pine seantling three-quarters of an inch wide and half an inch thick. It is built wide and half an inch thick. It is built in small sections, so that it can be easily and cheaply transported. The building, when ready for occupancy, is to be 18 by 22 feet, with eight-toot posts, and covered with a third pitch hip roof, thus raising the center of the roof about fourt e o feet at ove the floor. The top is surmounted by a handsome galvanized iron cupola, in the center of which is a large pipe, which can be used as a stove funnel in cold weather. The cupol is made in movable sections for the purpose of affording ventila-The cupolais made in movable sections for the pupose of affording ventilation. The sections are worked with class, and can be regulated as the occupant wishes. The building is divided it three rooms, and is lighted by six windows, and has two entrances, one on either side. The building will be taken do an packed, and shipped to New York, where it will be shipped to Peru, South America, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the Peruvian Government to allow it to pass through the Custom House in bond. This is the largest paper house ever constructed.—Boston Transcript. script.

Butterflies and Roses

Butterflies and Roses.

"How do you keep that butterfly fluttering around that rose?" "Very easily, when you know how," was the reply made to the inquiry. "You see this is an imitation rose and an imitation butterfly. The rose is made of paper and the stem is a metallic tube. This tube extends slightly beyond the petals of the flower. The other end of it is flattened like the mouthpiece of a pipe, so that it can easily be held in the mouth. Two small butterfles are fastened to a small elder-pitch ball by means of a very fine wire. By placing the ball directly over the tube and gently blowing through the tube the ball is suspended in the air and the butterflies have the appearance of flutering round the rose. The effect produced is very aurprising. Of course, the air must be blown through very regularly. This is the same principle that makes an egg-shell or a light cork ball remain in equilibrium at the top of a jet of water."—New York Mail and Express.

A statue is to be erected in France to

A statue is to be erected in France to



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manfactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every

Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Fig., and being well, informor, you will no accors any arts liture if offered.

Feminine Even in Peril.

One humerous incident connected with the fire is told by a member of Engine 25. He was with a few members of that company attempting to save a screaming young lady who was hanging from the third story of the Ames building. At the state of the connected with the same of the conne hanging from the third story of the Ames building. At the risk of their own lives they finally placed her safely on the ground. Instead of running as fast as she could for her life she carefully took hold of her skirts and lifted them so as not to wet them, and sowly picked her way among the debris, and on the opposite sidewalk, where she disappered—Boston Evening Record.

Relie of Colonial Times.

-Boston Evening Record.

The old Pobick Episcopal Church in The old Pohick Episcopal Church in Fairfax County, Virginia, for the rebuilding of which George Washington drew plans in 1773, is still standing. The exterior presents the same appearance it did when Washington drove up to it regularly on Sun'ays in his famous coach. The interior suffered severely during the late war.

A DENVER paper tells of "a woman who whipped a dude." should have taken one of her size.

THERE is a man in Hartford who has worked at forty-six different trades. He forms a sort of a trade union c?l by himself.

There is danger of a rabbit plague n Kansas similar to that of Aus-

tralia. A Complete Newspaper For On-Cest,
The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Tickgraph is sold by
all News Agenta and delivered by Carciers
everywhere, for One Cent a copy or Niz Cents a
week. It contains daily, thus news of the
world, receiving as it does, the reports of both
the Associated Press and the United Press, No
other paper which soils for One Cent receives
Fashion, and Housenight Sporting, Finandial,
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One out of every 100 inhabitants of the United States owns or rides a hieycle.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Halit's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 roward fir any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Halit's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 750.

An electric mail service is contemplated for the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold everywhere. 25 cents,

In battle at least a man's weight in lead is shot for every man killed.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating. Beecham's-no others, 25 cents a box. The United States contains 194,000 square

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows: LEAVENING GAS.

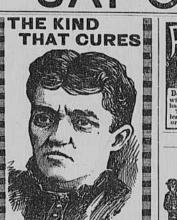
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure, 13.06 . . 160.6

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Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, and of greater leavening power than any other powder.

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will do." Don't Use

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of DANA'S ARISANARILLA CO.:

For several years I have been suffering form as
more by the several Physicients who attended me
but which harfited the akill of them all. I sattecked my floce, EAVINGA AWAY

PROPERTY OF THE STATES AND THE STATES

SORE. For months I was experiment
my hed and have been unable to wealt

Last Full I purchased three bothers?

Last Full I purchased three bothers?

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA Davis Bros. It helped me from the first, took it faithfully, and I can now attend to y household duties and walk as well

I am sure that my case is as near a miracle as mything that pappens at the present day. I am or the present day, sythic find happened the present day, sythic find happened the present day.

Malons, N. Y. MISS OLL VERI CHERIBIER.

GREYTLEMEN,—We enclose testimonial of Mrs.
herder, which is a strong endorsement of your
herder, which is a st

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.



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25c. WILL SAVE \$25 IN DR.'S BILLS-Much suffering, WAU perhaps life of there is the best prescriptions for the cure of OHOLERA AGAINATERS, RIDNEY DIS-KASE and PILES. Send 25c, for the five, to Genesoe Pharmacy, Rochester, N. Y.

PIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR.J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.





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